

D-6803

Oct 6-31936

COPY OF DOCUMENT FROM MUNICIPAL REGISTERS DATED 8-5-36.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

- NAME. (1) Sta. No. 2 Silver Long Kyung Fan.  
 (2) Sta. No. 3 Gold Long Kyung Fan.  
 (3) Sta. No. 4 Silver Tsai Fau Fung.

PERIOD. 1936.

- SENTENCE. (1) 3 Years. 4-4-36.  
 (2) 3 Years. 2-6-36.  
 (3) 12. 10-7-36.

DESCRIPTION. According to Article 5 Section 1 of the revised rules of the Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen, the above named accused are to be sent to the Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen for reforming through the procurators' Bureau of the Shanghai City District Court upon application of the said accused stating that they have been served 1/3 of their sentence passed on them by this Court.

Judge: - Yoeh.

Sent to Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen at 3.35 p.m.. 8-5-36.

Please pass this information to Political Branch Headquarters, sign this memo and return immediately to:-

Sd. Ward.

Insp't.

*Received.*

*Ib.*

*#198*

*2nd JWSR 10/5/36*

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 717/36.

"D" Division.

Yulin Road Police Station.

May 8th, 1936.

Diary Number: 6.

Nature of Offence:—Propagating Communism.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	P.M. 8-5-36.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Second Branch Kiangsu High Court.
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## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The 2nd accused, Ts Yau Kung (朱耀光) in the above numbered case was handed over to Kiangsu Fan Sung Yoen for reforming at 3.35 p.m. 8-5-36.

*At 3.35 p.m. 8-5-36*  
D.I.

D.D.O."D".

Officer i/c Special Branch.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 717/35.

D. I. Division  
Yulin Road Police Station.  
April 29, 1936.

Diary Number:	5.	Nature of Offence:
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day.	A.M. 27-4-36	Places visited in course of investigation each day Second Branch Kiangsu High Court.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The 2nd accused in the above numbered case was arraigned before the Court during the forenoon session on 27-4-36, when he was ordered to be detained in the Civil Detention House pending inspection.

Recorded

S.S. 29/4

✓ D. I. Arraigned

D. I.

D.D.O. "D".

D. / C. (Special Branch).

Extract or Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.  
27.4.36. 245/35 6293-4  
Reg. No. 6 Stn. Procurator Soo 66 Judge  
S/ 97135-6 Yulin Rd.

Sheet No 6.

SECOND BRANCH KIENG JI HIGH COURT. A.M.

Mr. K.N. Kum appeared for the N.M.Council.

Proceedings.

Nil.

Charge Sheet Endorsed in Chambers.

Decision.

2nd. accused to be detained in the Civil Detention House pending inspection.  
(Handed over to Judicial Police on the 27.4.36)

Particulars  
recorded.

R.D.

BSI. 29<sup>th</sup>

file  
JUL 29<sup>th</sup> 36

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— **717/35.**

S. B. D.

Date ..... "D" Division,  
Yulin Road..... Police Station.  
APRIL 25th, 1936.

Diary Number:— **4**

Nature of Offence:— Propagating  
Communism

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See Below	Places visited in course of investigation each day

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The 2nd accused in the above numbered case having made application for handing over to the Kiangsu Fan Sang Yoen (Reformatory for Communists). He will therefore appear before the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9 a.m. on the 27-4-36 for inspection by the delegate of the Kuomintang.

Particulars recorded

881 27/4/36

L. P. C.  
D. S. I.

D.D.O. "D".

D. C. (Special Branch)

Zil  
D. S. I.



上海華德路第一百四十七號械

6803	1936
Mr. Sung Kyung Woo	
Sing Zung Chi Hardware Shop,	
Broadway Road.	

送  
百老匯路新順記五金店  
孫金湖及收

Convict No. 2710  
Ning Foo Ting age 21  
Native--Ningpo  
Yulin Road A-6296  
Sentence 2yrs & 6 months  
imprisonment for "Cir-  
culating a doctrine ir-  
reconciliable with the  
Three Peoples' Principles  
on 10-7-35.

Seen by S. L.  
7/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. 6803



上海華德路第一百四十七號

Chung Wei Company, No. 110, Shanghai  
Road.

李和君  
TS KYI WOO

送  
中川路壹百十號  
公司

Convict No. 2645, name  
Chin Yieh Zung, age 19,  
native of Soochow, Yulin  
Road Station No. A-6293.

Crime:- Propagating the  
doctrine irreconciliable  
with the Three Peoples  
Principles.

Sentenced on 10-7-35 to  
two years & six months  
Imprisonment.

D. C. (Kine)  
Information

Sgt. W. G. Davis



海 上  
華 德 路 第 一 百 四 十 七 號 條

Mr. Sung Ching Woo,  
Sing Zung Kee,  
Broadway, Bridge.

送

Name. Ning Foo Ting.

Native. Ningpo.

Age. 21.

Station. Yulin Road.

St. No. A6296.

Crime. Circulating a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three People's Principles.

Sentence. 2 years & 6 months.

Date of Sentence. 10-7-35.

D. L. (China)

Forwarded for information, please

Sup. of Gaols



上海華德路第一百四十七號械

Mr. Tsu Shue Zung,  
Koo Nyi Woo Clothing Shop,  
Foot of Tang Tih Chiao,  
South of North Gate,  
Wusih.

送

Name. Ts Yau Kung.

Native. Wusih.

Age. 18.

Station. Yulin Road.

St. No. A6294.

Crime. Propagating a  
doctrine irreconcilable with the  
three people's  
Principles.

Sentence. 1 year & 3 mths.

Date of Sentence. 10-7-35.

D. L (Crime)

Forwarded for  
information, please

Sup. of Grafts



海 上  
華 德 路 第 一 百 四 十 七 號 條

Mr. Tsu Yoon Fee,  
Toong Wei Trust Co.,  
Ave. Edward VII.

送

Name. Chin Yieh Zung.

Native. Soochow.

Age. 19.

Station. Yulin Road.

St. No. A6293.

Crime. Propagating a  
doctrine irreconcilable with the  
three People's  
Principles.

Sentence. 2 years & 6 mths

Date of Sentence. 10-7-35

D. C. (Crime)

Forwarded for  
information, please

*SH*  
~~Dept. of Gaols~~

CHONGMING MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 6803

Date 20/7/35

July 20

35.

Dear Sarly,

I forward herewith for your information tabulated statements relating to the arrest by the S.M.P. of three communists named Chin Yih Zung, Tsu Yau Kung, and Ning Foo Ting on June 25 and June 26 respectively.

The three accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on July 10, 1935 when the first and third accused were each sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment and the second accused to 1 year and 3 months' imprisonment.

\*Photographs of the three accused are also attached.

Yours sincerely,

Monsieur R.Sarly,

French Police.

C.K.Y. (d)  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY  
File No. D-6803

Na S. B. D.

S. 2, Special Branch,

## REPORT

Date July 18, 1935.

Subject Case against three communists arrested in Yulin Road

District on June 25, 1935.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by *B.B. Lai*

Regarding the case against Chin Yieh Zung (金益忠) and Ts Yau Kung (朱耀根) who were arrested by the Municipal Police at 10 p.m. June 25, 1935, on Hochien Road near Lay Road, on a charge of being communists, and Ning Foo Ting (任富廷) who was arrested at 5.30 a.m. June 26, on information supplied by the first accused, at No. 663 Yulin Road, which was concluded on July 10 when the first and third accused were each sentenced to two years and six months while the third accused to one year and three months imprisonment, I forward herewith tabulated statements referring to these three individuals, lists of the literature seized, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*J.-ll.  
M.H.*

Yulin Road.

Chin Yieh Zung (金益宗)

Soochow, Kiangsu  
Province.

19.

Male.

About 4 years.

About 3 years.

Workman.

The Dak Tung (大東) Rubber Over-shoe Factory, No.300 Meichow Road.

Soochow, Kiangsu Province.

At 10 p.m. 25.6.35 on  
Hochien Road near Lay  
Road.

Being a communist.

Two years and six months imprisonment.

Arrested at the above mentioned time and place by the Municipal Police for being found in possession of a quantity of literature of a communist and anti-Japanese nature. A search of his quarter at No.300 Meichow Road resulted in the seizure of a further quantity of communist and anti-Japanese handbills and pamphlets.

Appeared on remand before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on 10.7.35 when the accused was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment.

Yulin Road.

Ts Yau Kung (朱耀慶)

Wusih, Kiangsu  
Province.

18.

Male.

About 2½ years.

About 2½ years.

Workman.

The Dah Tung (大東) Rubber Overshoe  
Factory, No.300 Meichow Road.

Wusih, Kiangsu Province.

At 10 p.m. 26.6.35 on  
Hochien Road near Lay  
Road.

Being a communist.

One year and three months imprisonment.

Arrested at the above mentioned time and place by the Municipal Police for being found in possession of a quantity of literature of a communist and anti-Japanese nature. A search of his quarters at No.300 Meichow Road resulted in the seizure of a further quantity of communist and anti-Japanese handbills and pamphlets.

Appeared on remand before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on 10.7.35 when the accused was sentenced to one year and three months imprisonment.

Tulin Road.

Ts Yau Kung (朱汝聰)

Wusih, Kiangsu  
Province.

18.

Male.

About 2½ years.

About 2½ years.

Workman.

The Dah Tung (大東) Rubber Overshoe  
Factory, No.300 Meichow Read.

Wusih, Kiangsu Province.

At 10 p.m. 28.6.35 on  
Hochien Read near Ley  
Read.

Being a communist.

One year and three months imprisonment.

Arrested at the above mentioned  
time and place by the Municipal Police for being found  
in possession of a quantity of literature of a communist  
and anti-Japanese nature. A search of his quarters  
at No.300 Meichow Read resulted in the seizure of a  
further quantity of communist and anti-Japanese handbills  
and pamphlets.

Appeared on remand before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu  
High Court on 10.7.35 when the accused was sentenced to  
one year and three months imprisonment.

6803.

Yulin Road.

Ning Foo Ting (寧富廷)

Ningpo, Chekiang  
Province.

21.

Male.

About 6 years.

About 3 years.

Accountant.

The General Alloy & Die Casting Works,  
No.663 Yulin Road.

Ningpo, Chekiang Province.

At 5.30 a.m. 26.6.35  
at No.663 Yulin Road.

Being a communist.

Two years and six months imprisonment.

Arrested at the above mentioned time and place by the Municipal Police on information supplied by prisoner Chin Yih Zung (金義忠) who was apprehended at 10 p.m. 26.6.35 on Hechien Road near Lay Read. A search of his home at No.21 Loong Haing Li (龍興里), Pingliang Read, resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of communist literature.

Appeared on remand before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on 10.7.35 when the accused was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment.

S. B. REC'D. 12/7/35

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

Date 12/7/35

D<sup>IV</sup> Division.  
Kuanlin Road Police Station.  
July 1 1935.

CRIME REGISTER No:-

717/35.

Diary Number:-	3 final.	Nature of Offence:- Propagating Communism.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	11 a.m. 1-7-35.	Places visited in course of investigation each day S.S.D. Court.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to Crime Register no. 717/35.

The accused appeared before the Court on the morning of the 1-7-35, when the following sentences were handed down:-

- (1) 2 Years 6 months imprisonment.
- (2) 1 Year 3 months imprisonment.
- (3) 2 Years 6 months imprisonment.

D.C. (S.B.)

VIII Sir, Recommendations forwarded by Insp't. C. S. Pulin Rd Station on 17/7/35. ~~Recd. 09~~ 17/7/35

J. Knight  
S.D. 1/6

D.C. Special Branch.

VII

File

J. Green Jr.  
D.S. 12.

X  
D.G. Kuk  
usual letter  
to French Police  
please ~~12/7/35~~

II Sir,  
I respectfully suggest that the two S.P.C.s (1098 and 2987) responsible for the arrest of accused be recommended for a reward

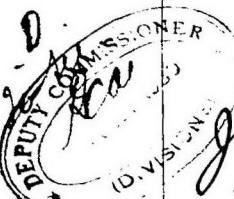
D.C. (Crime)

I wish to endorse  
D. Ernest's suggestion.

B. D. S.  
12/7/35

S. 2, Please let  
me know what is  
happening about  
the recommendation?

J. H. G.



Seen R. S. G. 10/7/35

IV

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for No. v. 36

19 F. I. R. No. 146

Stn. No. 0496-4

Reg. No. G/4 195-6

Stn. Y Lin Rd

Procurator TRONG

Judge Chow, Tian,  
Zahn.

Sheet No. 5

High Court of Appeal.

Proceedings.

Mr. Kuan appealed for Mr. W.M. Council.

J U C H O U N D E C H A I N Y .

Decision.

Order.

1st & 2nd - 3 years and 6 months fine for being co-conspirator in propagating a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three Principles of the Republic of China or injuring the Republic of China.  
3rd - 3 years and 6 months fine for being co-conspirator in propagating a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three Principles of the Republic of China or injuring the Republic of China.  
Principles written object of injuring the Republic of China.  
Communist pamphlets, literature, etc confiscated.

July 10, 1935.

Communist Propaganda - Prosecutions

The case against the three communist suspects arrested by the Municipal Police in the Yulin Road District on June 25 (vide I.R. 27.6.35), was concluded in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on July 10. \* The first and second accused were each sentenced to two years and six months and the third accused to one year and three months imprisonment.

\*

1st accused: 2 years and 6 months  
imprisonment.  
2nd accused: 1 year and 3 months  
imprisonment.  
3rd accused: 2 years and 6 months  
imprisonment. } (vide Crime Register  
No. 717/35. Yulin  
Road.)

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

July 19

F. I. R. No. 1100.265 Stn. No. Aegao-4  
1096

Reg. No. 6/ 97115-6 Stn. Yulin Rd. Procurator Zung Judge Chow & Sian,  
97167 Chih.

Sheet No. A.

Charge  
FIR 717

1st and 3rd accused  
Breach of Law Governing the punishment of persons who commit  
acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. Art. 6.  
For that they on divers dates prior to June 25th 1936,  
being members of the Chinese Communist Party, did propagate  
doctrine and encyclopedic with the Peoples' War principals,  
Contr. to Art. 6 of the Law Governing the punishment of per-  
sons who commit acts to injure the Republic of China.

Proceedings

Mr. Kuan appeared for the S.M.Council.  
Mr. Ef Yang Yee appointed for 1st and 2nd accused.  
Mr. Chiu Fung Ling appeared for 3rd accused.

Mr. Kuan:- Police charged all accused under Art.6 for Breach of  
Law Governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent  
to injure the Republic of China. At 10 p.m. on 25.6.36 C.P.C.'s  
1098 and 2237 arrested 1st and 2nd accused on Hochien Rd., near  
Lay Road, when 1st accused handed over these pamphlets to 2nd  
accused and 2nd accused distributed to No.18 Hochien Road. In  
1st accused possession found a chalk and these pamphlets and  
these pamphlets were found in 2nd accused possession. In station  
1st accused admitted that 3rd accused gave all these pamphlets  
to him. At 8.30 a.m. on 26.6.36 3rd accused was arrested at No.665  
Yulin Road and took Police to 21 Loong Sing Lee, Pingliang Road and  
seized these communistic communist literatures. Further Police  
seized this trunk contains communist literatures in the 1st accused  
room at No.300 Misichow Road. This is the statement of 1st accused  
and list of communist literatures seized from him three accused.

*Information of  
Date of info  
6/7/36*

C.P.C.1098:- At 10 p.m. on 25.6.36 I arrested 2nd accused  
on Hochien Road near Lay Road when he distributed a pamphlet to  
No.18 Hochien Road.

C.P.C.2237:- At 10. p.m. on 25.6.36 I arrested 1st accused  
when he handed over these pamphlets to 2nd accused.

C.P.C.2230:- In station 1st accused stated that 3rd accused  
gave these communist literatures to him, so 3rd accused was arrested  
at 8.30 a.m. on the 26.6.36. at No.665 Yulin Road. 1st accused  
took us to 300 Misichow Road, Dah Tung Rubber Company and seized

*By Jones  
6/7/36*

6 JULY 1936

6/7/36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No. 4.

a trunk contains many communist books and pamphlets. Further 3rd accused took us to 21 Loong Sing Lee, Pingliang Road where we seized these communist literatures.

1st accused:- These pamphlets were seized at the time of arrest and was given by my friend Zung Pung Tsoo. I gave a part of pamphlets to 3rd accused on 26.6.38 for the purpose of distribute the same. I am not a member of communist party. The contents of the pamphlets are to stir up the mass spirit and anti-Japanese movements. Zung Pung Tsoo gave me pamphlets on two occasions, the first occasion was on 31.5.38 and 2nd was at 8 p.m. on 25.6.38. One chalk was found in my possession for the purpose of writing some slogans on the wall.

2nd accused:- I am not a member of communist party. 1st accused requested me to distribute the pamphlets and told me <sup>purpose of</sup> only for the anti-Japanese movements. I distributed a pamphlet to No. 18 Hochien Road on 25.6.38.

3rd accused:- I did not give any communist literatures to 1st accused. The books and pamphlets found at my home were belong to 1st accused. I am not a member of communist party. I did distribute some pamphlets on Liacyang Road on 25.6.38. 1st accused paid half of my rent at 21 Loong Sing Lee, Pingliang Road.

1st accused:- Zung Pung Tsoo gave all these communist book and pamphlets to me but not the 3rd accused. I gave two communist books to 3rd accused. I paid half of 3rd accused rent at 21 Loong Sing Lee, Pingliang Road. I was told that Zung Pung Tsoo is an interpreter attached to Y-pec Rd station.

C.C.O. 220:- 1st accused admitted that 3rd accused gave all these books to him when he was arrested.

Summing Up.

Plaintiffs closed.  
Reserved to 9 a.m. on 10.7.38 for Judgment.

Decision.  
Loh.

Connected with 6/...  
97135

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 27/6/35. 19 F. I. R. No. 245/35. Stn. No. A 6228

Reg. No. 6/97367

Stn. Yulin Rd. Procurator

Judge Yeeh.

Sheet No...  
2.

Accused S. Ning Foo Ting ( ) Age 21. Accountant.

Charge Application for a writ of detention under Art.s 41 and 66 of C.D.C.P.  
Application is hereby made for the detention of the above named person who was arrested at 5.30 p.m. on 26/6/35 at No.663 Yulin Rd as there is reasonable cause to suspect him being an active member of the Chinese Communist Party.

Proceedings Mr. Kuan appeared for the S.S.D.C.  
Mr. Ju Tung Ling appeared for the accused.

Mr. Kuan :- The accused is suspected of being a member of communist party, so I ask that he be detained for enquiries. On 25/6/35 the 1st and 2nd accused were arrested on Hochien Road for distributing pamphlets. They also implicated this accused who worked at No 663 Yulin Road. A visit was made at this address but this accused was not there. At 5.30 p.m. on 26/6/35 this accused was arrested by C.D.C.s 181 and 218 outside of No. 663 Yulin Road and a quantity of communistic handbills and a piece of charcoal was found in his possession. He then led detectives to his home at No 21 Loong Hsing Li, off Pingliang Road where a quantity of communistic and anti-japanese literature was seized. He stated that these handbills were given to him by the 1st accused.

C.D.C. 181 :- I arrested the 3rd accused outside of an Iron Works at No. 663 Yulin Road and a quantity of communistic handbills were found in his possession.

3rd accused :- The pamphlets and the piece of charcoal were found in my possession. The pamphlets were given to me by the 1st accused who asked me to distribute them. I am not a communist. The literature found in my home belongs to the 1st accused. The charcoal was used for writing Anti-Japanese Slogans. I threw 20 or 30 pamphlets on Liayang Road on 25/6/35. This was my patriotic motive.

Decision Accused to be detained. Remand to 4/7/35 a.m. for trial.

D. O. P.  
Dir. Informant  
1/1/35

1 JULY 1935

D. G. L. 1/1/35

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....  
NO. S. R. D. 6803  
Date..... July 11, 1958  
July 11, 1958.

### Communist Propaganda - Prosecutions

The case against the three communist suspects arrested by the Municipal Police in the Kulin Ward District on June 25 (vide I.R. 27/6/58), was concluded in the Second Wu-chi-nghsu High Court on July 10. The first and second accused were each sentenced to two years and six months and the third accused to one year and three months' imprisonment.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

D 1900

WPA Division

Crime Register No. 717/35.

Yulin Road Police Station.

June 29, 1935.

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence: Propagating Communism.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	<u>25-6-35 to 28-6-35</u>	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Meichow Road. Yulin Road. Pingliang Road. S.S.D. Court. Wayside Station. Yangtzepon Station.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	<u>Shanghai.</u>		
Time and date of offence.	<u>Between May and June 1935.</u>		
" " " reported.	<u>10.20 p.m. 25-6-35.</u>		
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	<u>S.M.P.</u>		
Number of criminals with full individual description.	<u>Three in custody.</u>  (1) Chin Yieh Zung (金義忠), 19, Soochow, a/accountant, 300 Meichow Road. (2) Te You Fung (朱耀楨) 18, Wusih, a/coolie, 300 Meichow Road. (3) Ming Foo Ting (明富廷) 21, Ningpo, a/accountant, No. 21 Loong Hsing Lee, Pingliang Road.		
Arrests.	<u>Two by C.P.C's and one by detectives.</u>		
Classification of property stolen.	Value \$		
Classification of property recovered.	Value \$		
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.  (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.			
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence.	<u>(E) Found in possession of communistic literature.</u>  In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points(e) to (l) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)		

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (g) What staff employed on premises?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
- (m) What was their "characters"?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
- (o) Are old servants suspected?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Connected with Miss. No. 245/35. Writ of Detention.

At 10 p.m. 25-6-35, C.P.C's 1098 and 2927 saw the 1st and 2nd accused on Ley Road near Hochien Road. They noticed that the 1st accused was carrying a bundle of paper in his hand, so suspected them and watched them. They saw the 1st and 2nd accused turn into Hochien Road, where the 1st accused was seen to give a number of handbills to the 2nd accused, who threw them into a cigarette shop, situated at No. 18 Hochien Road. The two C.P.C's then ran after them and succeeded in effecting their arrest. The pamphlets thrown into the cigarette shop proved to be of an anti-Japanese and Communistic nature.

(Translation attached)

The 1st accused was also found to be in possession of 72 copies of pamphlets of a like nature, and a number of pieces of white chalk.

Questioned at the Station by C.D.C's 220 and 277 : the 1st accused stated that pamphlets had been given to him at 6.30 p.m. 25-6-35 at the corner of Pingliang and Ley Roads corner, by one Ning Kee King (寧基慶) (3rd accused), with orders to distribute them.

Questioned re the whereabouts of Ning, the 1st accused stated he did not know where he lived, but was aware that this man was employed at the General Alloy and Die Casting Works, 663 Yatin Road.

A visit was paid to this place, where it was

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

..... Division.  
..... Police Station.  
..... 19

Diary Number:— **1/3.**

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

ascertained that Ning was employed there, but did not sleep on the premises. Detectives were therefore left on the premises to await his return on the morning of the 26-6-35.

A visit was then paid to the Dah Tong (大東) Rubber Factory, 300 Meishow Road, where both the 1st and 2nd accused are employed, both residing on the premises. On top of and in the drawers of a chest of drawers belonging to the 1st accused was found a number of books and pamphlets of an Anti-Japanese and Communistic nature. In a box belonging to the 2nd accused was found pamphlets and books of a like nature. (Translations attached)

The 1st and 2nd accused appeared before the Court on the 26-6-35, on a Writ of Detention, Miss. No. 245/35, when they were ordered to be detained until the 4-7-35.

At 5.30 a.m. 26-6-35 C.B.C's 181 and 218 who had been placed inside the General Alley and Die Casting Works, 665 Yulin Road, succeeded in arresting the 3rd accused.

In his possession were found a number of pamphlets of a like nature to those seized from the 1st accused, and a piece of charcoal, presumably used for slogan writing.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

Division.

Police Station.

19

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Diary Number:— **1/4.**

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Questioned as to his address, the 3rd accused led detectives to No. 21 Loong Haing Lee, Pingliang Road, where in a ground floor back room were found a large quantity of pamphlets and books, all of an Anti-Japanese and Communistic nature. (Translations Attached).

Questioned as to the source of this literature, he stated it belonged to the 1st accused.

The 3rd accused appeared before the Court on the morning of the 27-6-36, on a Writ of Detention, when he too was ordered to be detained until the 4-7-36.

Questioned together and separately, all accused corroborate each others stories which are as follows:-

The 1st accused states that about 1 year ago he was attending Sunday classes in Social Science in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., French Concession, and there became acquainted with one Sung Pung Tahu (宋本初) and afterwards became a friend of this man and often met him on the street and went to places of amusement with him. They used to discuss matters of a political nature and Sung frequently sent the 1st accused a periodical entitled the "Police Weekly." The 1st accused states he never knew where the man Sung lived, but one day he asked him where he was employed and was told that

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

.....  
Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....  
Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— **1/5.**

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Zung Was an interpreter at Yangtazepoo Police Station. He asked Zung whether he could call and see him at the police station, but Zung forbade this, saying it was not allowed.

About 3 months ago 1st accused rang up Yangtazepoo Station and asked to be allowed to speak to Zung, but was told that there were many Zung's in the station and that he had better call personally.

On the 31st May 1935 the 1st accused received a telephone call from Zung, telling him to meet Zung on the Chensulpo Road Jetty between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. that day. The 1st accused kept the appointment and met Zung who handed him a bundle of pamphlets dealing with "May 9th Incident" which 1st accused distributed in the vicinity of Hochien Road.

Prior to this Zung persuaded the 1st accused to become a member of the Chinese People's Armed Defense Society. Zung telling the 1st accused that the H.Q. of the Society was in Manchuria.

On the 9th of May 1935, the 1st accused met the 3rd accused, who is an old school mate of his and he, 1st accused, eventually persuaded the 3rd accused to become a member of the People's Armed Defense Society and also gave to him a number of pamphlets given to him by Zung on the 31st May 1935. These pamphlets the

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....*Division.*

.....*Police Station.*

19

, Diary Number:—	<b>1/6.</b>	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

3rd accused distributed in various parts of the Settlement.

At his place of employment the 1st accused became acquainted with the 2nd accused, and gave this man literature of an anti-Japanese and Communistic nature to read with a view to later persuading him to join the Chinese People's Armed Defence Society.

On the 14th May 1935, the 1st and 3rd accused jointly engaged a room at No.21 Loong Hsing Lee, Pingliang Road, where all the books and pamphlets given to the 1st accused by Zung were kept.

The 1st accused did not reside there, but the 3rd accused was a permanent resident and slept there.

On the 18-6-35, the 1st accused received a telephone call from Zung, telling him to meet him on Chennipo Road Jetty that evening at about 6 p.m.

The 1st accused did so and received a large number of pamphlets and books from Zung, which he took to No. 21 Loong Hsing Lee, Pingliang Road.

On the night of the 26-6-35, the 1st accused took a number of these pamphlets and succeeded in persuading the 2nd accused to assist him to distribute them.

Whilst they were distributing them they were arrested as aforementioned.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1/7.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

All accused deny being members of the Communist Party, but cannot explain away the Communistic literature found in their possession.

The D.O. "D" Division was informed regarding the statement of the 1st accused to the effect that Zung was supposed to be an interpreter in Yangtszepoo Station, and on the morning of the 29-6-35 an Identification parade was held there, but the 1st accused could not identify any of those present, and it is fairly evident that Zung had lied when he stated he was employed in Yangtazepoo Station, it being very unlikely that he would ever let the 1st accused know where he could be located.

All accused will again appear before the Court on the 4-7-35, charged with propagating Communism.

JK 30  
S. D. 1/6. 6

J. L. Laneille  
D.S. 12.

D. B. O. "D".

D.O. Special Branch.

Supplementary

Kying Yih Sung (金義生).

D.S. Jones

Yulin Rd. Sth.

June 28, 1935.

Clerk Z.O.Zung.

The man who gave me the handbills which the Police seized is named Sung Pung Tshu (孫鳳珠). I do not know where he lives but he told me that was employed as an interpreter at Yangtszepoo Police Station. I never visited him at the Station, but I telephoned to him once. This was about 3 months ago. The man who answered this phone told me to come in person as there were many Chinese of the name of Zung in the Station. I did not go to the Station. When I saw Zung the following <sup>day</sup> he told me never to come to the Station as it was not convenient.

I first met Sung Pung Tshu last summer at the Y.M.C.A. in the French Concession. We were both attending the same Sunday classes in Social Science. The classes ceased in August of last year. In December I met Zung on the street. He took me to a cinema and afterwards began to talk of the anti-Japanese National Salvation Movement. After this he met me from time to time in the street and gave me copies of the "Political Weekly." He eventually persuaded me to join the Chinese People's Armed Self Defense Society. Sung said that the head office of this society was in Manchuria. He did not tell me whether there were any local offices. Sung first gave me some pamphlets to distribute on May 31. These were about the May 3rd Anniversary. On the instructions of Sung I distributed about 40 of these pamphlets at 7 p.m. the same day on Hockien Road.

At 6 p.m. on June 26 I met Sung by appointment outside the Wei Teeng Cotton Mill. He gave me two or three hundred

2.

pamphlets dealing with the situation in North China and told me to distribute them in the vicinity of Yangtszepec Station. He told me that nothing would happen to me. I then went to No. 21 Loong Hsing Li and left about 50 copies in the room I share with Ning Fu Ding. After this I went to the factory where I work and there met Ts Yau Keng( ). I persuaded him to accompany me for a walk. We reached Hochien Road and were both distributing the pamphlets when the Police came and arrested us.

When I left Chung on June 25 we arranged to meet again on the Lay Road Jetty the following day.

Kyung Yih Chung.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.2. 35

## REPORT

Date June 28, 1935

Subject Further statement taken by from Chin Yieh Zung.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by B.G. Everett, D.S.

During the afternoon of June 28 D.S. Jones accompanied by Loh Wei Kong of S.1 proceeded to Yulin Road Station and there interrogated the 1st accused Chin Yieh Zung (金義仲) and the 3rd accused Ning Fu Ding (任富廷) regarding their connections with the Chinese Communist Party. The two men persisted in their denials that they are in any way connected with the Party and maintain that they are only interested in the anti-Japanese movement.

The man Ching (季) who is implicated by Ning Fu Ding is none other than Chin Yieh Zung, the 1st accused. Ning Fu Ding and Chin Yieh Zung were identified at Yulin Road Station today by Sung Wong Sz (宋五仔) 2nd tenant of No. 21 Loong Hsing Li, Pingliang Road as the men who engaged a room at this address on May 14th last.

It will be seen that in the attached statement Chin Yieh Zung implicates a man named Zung Pung Tshu, whom he alleges is an interpreter employed at Yangtszepoo Police Station.

This matter was explained to Mr Yorke, Asst. Commissioner, who communicated with the Inspector i/c Yangtszepoo Station on the subject. Mr Yorke later informed D.S.I. Coyne over the telephone that it would be necessary to take a statement from the prisoner and have it brought to his office at 9.30 a.m. the next day, when he would take the necessary steps to clear up this aspect of the case. The statement was taken this evening by D.S. Jones assisted by Clerk Zung of S.2.

29 JUNE 1935

D.S. Jones

B.G. Everett

29/6/35

It should be mentioned that the Asst. Commissioner (Chinese) has no records of any clerks or interpreters employed at Yangtszepoo Station the characters of whose names resemble in every particular those of Zung Pung Tshu!

Supplementary  
Saying (Chung) ( ).

U.S.A. JONES

Yulin - - - - -

June 28, 1936.

Clerk Z.O. Chung.

The man who gave me the pamphlets which the police seized is named Zung Tung Tschu ( ). I do not know where he lives but he told me that was employed as an interpreter at Yangtzepeo Police Station. I never visited him at the station, but I telephoned to him once. This was about 3 months ago. The man who answered this phone told me to come in person as there were many Chinese of the name of Chung in the station. I did not go to the station. When I saw Zung the following day, he told me never to come to the station as it was not convenient.

I first met Zung and Tschu last summer at the Y.M.C.A. in the French Concession. We were both attending the same Sunday classes in Social Science. The classes ceased in August of last year. In December I met Zung on the street. He took me to a cinema and afterwards began to talk of the anti-Japanese National Salvation Movement. After this he met me from time to time in the street and gave me copies of the "Political weekly." He eventually persuaded me to join the Chinese People's Armed Self Defence Society. Zung said that the head office of this society was in Manchuria. He did not tell me whether there were any local offices. Zung first gave me some pamphlets to distribute on May 21. These were about the May 29 Anniversary. On the instructions of Zung I distributed about 50 of these pamphlets at 7 p.m. the same day on Hsichien Road.

At 6 p.m. on June 26 I met Zung by appointment outside the Wei Teong Cotton Mill. He gave me two or three hundred

pamphlets dealing with the situation in North China and told me to distribute them in the vicinity of Yangtzepeo Station. He told me that nothing would happen to me. I then went to No. 21 Loong Hsing Li and left about 50 copies in the room I share with Ning Fu Ding. After this I went to the factory where I work and there met Tsu Yau Kong (徐耀宗). I persuaded him to accompany me for a walk. We reached Hochien Road and were both distributing the pamphlets when the Police came and arrested us.

When I left Chung on June 25 we arranged to meet again on the Lay Road Jetty the following day.

Kying Yih Chung.

5 copies.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 26/6/35.19 F. I. R. No. 245/35. Stn. No. A6283-4.  
See 66

Reg. No. 6/ 97135-6 Stn. Yulin Rd. Procurator Zang Judge Yeoh

Accused 1. Chin Yieh Zung ( ) Age 19. Accountant.  
2. Ts You Kung ( ) " 18. coolie.

Charge April, for a writ of detention under Art. 42 & 60 of ... P. application is hereby made for the detention of the above named persons who were arrested at 10 p.m. on 25/6/35 on Hochien 1st near Lay 4'd as there is reasonable cause to suspect them of being active members of the Chinese Communistic Party.

Proceedings Mr. Kuan appeared for the C.M.C.

Mr. Kuan :- Both the accused were suspected of being communists. so I ask they be detained for enquiries. At 10 p.m. on 25/6/35 C.R. Nos. 1096 and 2927 saw the 1st accused give quantity of pamphlets to the 2nd accused who threw them into a cigarettes shop on Hochien Road. As the 1st accused stated, that one named Ning Foo Ling gave him the pamphlets. He led detectives to No. 663 Yulin Road where Ning could not be arrested. He further led detectives to No. 300 Reichow Road where they seized a number of books and pamphlets of a communistic nature on the top of a chest of drawers, which belong to the 1st accused. Also communistic pamphlets were found in a suitcase which also belong to the 2nd accused. The books and pamphlets were sent to the Political Department for enquiry.

2nd accused :- The 1st accused gave me three pamphlets. I threw them into a cigarettes shop. The chalk and other pamphlets were found in the 1st accused's possession.

1st accused :- One named Zang Pen Tsoe gave me the pamphlets, but not Ning Foo Ling. I implicated Ning by saying he worked at No. 663 Yulin Road. I was a member of Sz Sz Society. The leader of the Society was Li Kee and Nah Tsoi San. I joined the Society in November 1934. Zang asked me to write the slogans, the nature was anti-japanese.

2nd accused :- The 1st accused asked me to throw them into the cigarettes shop and he also gave me the books to read.

Decision :- Both accused to be detained.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE No. S. B. 6102

Special Branches S. 2 / 3000, 25

## REPORT

Date June 27, 1935

Subject Case against three Chinese Communist suspects arrested in the Yulin Road District by the S.M.P.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by B. B. Everett D.S.

The literature seized at No. 21 Loong Hsing Li (隆興里) Pingliang Road, the home of Ning Foo Ding (任富定) (3rd accused) and that seized at the Tah Tong (大同) Rubber Factory, No. 300 Meichow Road, the place where the 1st accused Chin Wieg Zung (金益仁) and the 2nd accused Ts Yau Kung (徐耀光) both reside and work has now been examined and listed by the staff of S. 2 - copies of lists attached.

In addition to the usual communistic matter the literature seized includes various pamphlets and periodicals of a communistic nature published by an organisation styling itself the "Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People." The pamphlets which the 1st and 2nd accused were disseminating at the time of their arrest on Hochien Road also emanate from this so-called Armed Self-Defence Committee. The subject matter of the pamphlets is of a patriotic nature in so far as the appeal to the masses to oppose the occupation of North China by Japanese Imperialists is concerned, but the exhortation to declare a general strike, and to support the "anti-Japanese Vanguard of the Red Army" clearly shows that the anti-Japanese movement is only a cloak to veil the subversive intent of the authors of this reactionary literature.

\* See D. 6022

The 3rd accused Ning Foo Ding appears to be the most important of the three men arrested. It was at his residence where most of the communistic literature was found. Chin Yieh Zung, the 1st accused, states that it was Ning Fu Ding who induced him to join the Chinese Peoples' Armed Self-Defence Committee.

Ning Fu Ding will be further interrogated by D.S. Jones regarding the person named Ching (金), who visited him from

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

**REPORT**

Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

(2)

time to time at his home. It is pretty evident that the two worked together in close collaboration, and it is possible that Ning Fu Ding received his instructions from the man named Ching.

*H.C.*  
Two copies of report and lists of  
seizures sent to Station concerned ~~copy~~

*C. R. Jones*

Deputy Commissioner,

D.S.

Special Branch.

*S2*

Please act as follows:

- Help in C. 7/*  
 1. Put half a dozen copies of different issues of the "Political Weekly" on the file relating to the "Armed Self Defence Committee of the Irish People"
- Attached*  
 2. a translation of the booklet, or at least the principal parts of it, entitled "General Principles of Anti Japanese War" and retain a few copies of the handbill.

*Not a week later 8/7*  
 3. ~~Leave~~ keep a couple of copies of Revolutionary pictorial News and attach typewritten notes explaining significance of cartoon.

*Attached*  
 4. Translate important articles in Red Flag. Does this publication now appear regularly.

*One week*  
 5. Keep a few copies of summary marked "A" and translate important points.

J.W. 29 JUNE 1935

Summarized translation of Exhibit No. 26 seized at 21, Loong Hsing Li, Pingliang Road, on June 26, 1935.

Booklet entitled "General Principles of War against Japan."

Mobilization of the naval, land and air forces throughout the country for war against Japan - its possibilities.

From a political point of view.

(1) Since the incident of September 18, the Japanese imperialists have been continuously invading China, while the British, American, French, Italian and German imperialists, inspired by the aggressive policies of Japan, have been pushing forward feverishly a movement to partition China. Due to the efforts on the part of these imperialists, China's industry has become bankrupt and her rural economics have been upset with the result that all the Chinese people are now suffering from unemployment, bankruptcy, war, famine and starvation, etc.

At present, the Japanese imperialists are accelerating their military operations against China and have already started an attack upon Charhar. China's crisis is further aggravated by the feverish endeavours of the International imperialists to have China partitioned.

The crisis of China is more deeply felt by the soldiers of the naval, land and air forces throughout the country because they are in the front line of national defence. They are exceedingly indignant over the Japanese invasions and there is being fomented among them an extensive anti-Japanese war.

(2) The Chinese soldiers, who have participated during the past years in civil wars, especially in the war against the Red armies, are well aware that the Anti-Red Campaign will not minimize the crisis of the Chinese nation but will assist indirectly the Japanese and other imperialists in their invasions upon China. They are one sure that the territorial integrity and independence

*Rag.* Please file. Copies sent to usual authorities.

*JW*  
23 JULY 1935

of China can be safeguarded)

only by stopping all civil wars, uniting the whole nation, and starting an anti-Japanese and national revolutionary war.

(3) For the faithful enforcement of the non-resistance policy and for satisfying the wish of the Japanese imperialists to suppress all anti-Japanese movements, the Kuomintang, which is ruling China and which represents the interests of the Japanese and other imperialists, forbids the anti-Japanese movements of the soldiers and sends them to be killed in civil wars. Large numbers of those who have failed to observe this order, have been shot or buried alive. However, the high-handed measures of the Kuomintang will only force the Chinese soldiers to participate in anti-Japanese and national revolutionary war.

(4) The renewed attacks upon China by the Japanese imperialists, the civil war, flood, drought, have and famine which lasted for years, and industrial bankruptcy, have created thousands and thousands of unemployed workers, penniless farmers and refugees. The majority of them, who cherish strong anti-Japanese feelings and an eager desire for national emancipation, have joined either bandits or government troops since they are unable to find any other means of making a livelihood. Consequently the elements ~~in~~ of which the Chinese troops are composed, have undergone an evident transformation as they now consist chiefly of unemployed workers and ex-farm labourers with the result that the anti-Japanese feelings of Chinese troops are becoming increasingly strong. Even low grade officers and a number of senior officers can no longer endure the oppression of the government and are in favour of a war against Japan.

For the above reasons, it is definitely possible to mobilize the naval, land and air forces throughout the country for an anti-Japanese and national revolutionary war.

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From a historical point of view.

(1) During 1925-1927, the troops of the National Government of Kwantung won great victories in the Anti-Northern Expedition. They not only defeated the troops of the running dogs of Japanese and British imperialists such <sup>as</sup> Wu Pei Fu, Chang Chung Chang and Sun Chuan Fang, etc., but they also effected the restoration to China of the British settlements in Hankow and Kiukiang. This shows that Chinese troops are competent to fight our imperialist enemies.

(2) In the incident of September 18, the militarist traitor, Chang Hsueh Liang, withdrew his huge army to areas within the Great Wall. The ordinary civilians in Manchuria, however, endeavoured to defend themselves by organizing anti-Japanese volunteers and national salvation armies. These forces, armed with weapons of the primitive age, are still carrying on desperate struggles against the well equipped Japanese forces and have inflicted serious setbacks upon them. For three years these civilian forces have been fighting the Japanese and their strength keeps growing.

(3) In the incident of January 28, 1932, the 19th Route Army, which consisted of only two divisions and was equipped with firearms of an ancient type, effectively resisted the attacks launched from air, land, and warships by more than a hundred thousand Japanese troops, well trained and with up-to-date equipment. This shows that Chinese civilians and troops can be brave fighters in a war against Japan.

(4) During 1933, when the Japanese imperialists attacked Yuikwan and occupied Jehol, the Chinese troops in North China put up a stubborn resistance. For about two or three months, in the severe cold weather, with torn and rotten clothing and almost empty-handed owing to lack of military supplies from the government, the northern troops were able to stand the terrific bombardments of the Japanese air and land forces.

Following the conclusion of the Tanku Pact, the anti-Japanese soldiers in Charhar united and resisted Japanese invasions on their own initiative, and finally succeeded in restoring Toren, Kuyuen, and other places in Eastern Charhar.

(5) On August 1, 1934, when this Committee published manifestoes and general principles relating to war against Japan, the Red armies in Kiangsi and Fokien, under the directorship of the Provisional Central Government of the Soviet Republic of China and the Revolutionary Military Council, took an oath to fight the Japanese and to safeguard the territorial integrity of China. A vanguard, composed of men chosen from the Red armies in Kiangsi and Fokien, was immediately dispatched to the North to fight the Japanese. This force has now reached Southern Anhwei where it is fighting its way northward against the anti-Red forces.

(6) During January of this year, 1935, when the Japanese forces attacked Eastern Charhar, the 29th Army and the volunteers stationed there, regardless of the orders of the Nanking government to retreat, bravely resisted the Japanese forces who attacked with airplanes, artillery, tanks and gas. They held their positions firmly under difficult circumstances and captured large quantities of military supplies from the Japanese.

All the above mentioned historical facts show us that to mobilize all the Chinese naval, land and air forces to carry out a war against Japan is definitely possible.

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Ways and means to mobilize the various Chinese forces.

(1) The North Eastern Army which has participated in anti-Japanese fighting.

The soldiers of the North Eastern Army are mostly natives of Manchuria. Their homes have been, and are being trampled on by the Japanese imperialists and they are greatly indignant over the continuous attack upon China by the Japanese imperialists. To excite their anti-Japanese feelings, we should take advantage of every possible opportunity to discuss the following subjects with them:-

- a) Present and past conditions in their native places.
- b) The Sept. 18 incident and the war at Yuikwan and in Jehol, and the non-resistance policy of the government.
- c) The renewed attacks by Japanese imperialists; the Eastern Charhar incident; the crisis in North China.
- d) The open treachery of the government and its pro-Japanese activities; the dispatch of the North-Eastern Army to Honan, Hupeh, and Anhwei to fight the Red armies.
- e) Their personal sufferings, and the significance of the manifesto and the general principles of this Committee.

We can then persuade them to (1) organize branches of this committee or cells of the Anti-Civil War League or other anti-Japanese bodies, (2) return to North China on their own initiative to carry out anti-Japanese fighting or (3) demand their military leaders to send them back to North China.

As regards those troops of the North Eastern Army who are still stationed in North China, they

should be urged to oppose transfer to the south but to participate in the anti-Japanese and national salvation movement.

(2) Other troops in North China. The troops in North China are practically under the very nose of Japanese guns and are liable to be attacked at any and every moment. We should warn them of the danger and raise their anti-Japanese feelings by keeping them informed of all news relating to the Japanese intrigues in North China and also of the principles of this Committee. We should persuade them to organize branches of this committee and prepare themselves for revolt.

As regards their senior officers, we should explain to them the present situation in China, the ways and means to save the nation, the demands of the people for a war against Japan, and other matters regarding their personal welfare. They will thus be persuaded to sign an agreement to cooperate with us in the coming war against Japan.

(3) Troops engaged in Anti-Red Campaign.

The troops engaged in the Anti-Red Campaign are the main forces of China. They have been forced by the imperialists and their agents to engage in internecine war which indirectly assists the Japanese invasions. Being affected by the political significance of the Red armies who are winning great victories, they have now become awakened and are opposing civil wars. We should point out to them the present crisis of the Chinese nation and inform them about the dispatch of Red armies to fight the Japanese imperialists in the North. Thus they would cease their attacks upon Red armies and cooperate with us in anti-Japanese movements.

- (4) Various volunteer armies. Propagate among them the principles of anti-Japanese war, extend their anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, and organize among them branches of cells of this committee.
- (5) Troops of "Manchukuo." These troops are composed partly of unemployed workers, bankrupt farmers and bandits who joined the army for the sake of making a living, and partly of persons conscripted by the Manchukuo authorities. They are treated like slaves and are always killed on the slightest suspicion of being in touch with anti-Japanese volunteers or communists. Consequently their anti-Japanese feeling is growing and they are always ready to revolt against the Japanese. We should, therefore, instigate them to revolt or at least to remain neutral towards the anti-Japanese volunteers.
- (6) Various irregular troops. These troops do not have fixed bases and are always in financial stringency. As they are anxious to find a way out, they can be persuaded to participate in anti-Japanese guerrilla war and to conclude military agreements with Red armies.

Mobilization of the whole nation for promoting the anti-Japanese movement.

The whole country can be divided into the following areas so as to facilitate the promotion of the movement:-

(1) North Eastern Area including Manchuria and Jehol with Harbin as its centre.

This area is practically under the control of the Japanese imperialists. Our principal task there is to direct the people in extending the activities of the volunteer armies and in endeavouring to overthrow the rule of the Manchurian and Japanese authorities.

(2) Northern Area including Hopei, Charhar, Suiyuan, Shensi, Shantung, Honan, Kansu, and Ninghsia, with Peiping as its centre.

This area has practically been converted into a Japanese colony and the Japanese are planning to

establish a puppet government there. Our principal task is to mobilize all the people to participate in anti-Japanese war so as to expel all Japanese from North China.

(3) South Eastern Area including Kiangsu and Chekiang with Shanghai as its centre.

This area might be regarded as the principal base of the Japanese for invading Central and South China. At the same time this area is the centre of the self-defence movement of the Chinese people.

With the object of annexing all China, Japan is now preparing to occupy Shanghai. Our principal task in this area is to confiscate Japanese property, to disarm all the Japanese forces, to restore territories under Japanese influence such as Shanghai, Chapei and Woosung, to interrupt the communications and connections between the Japanese warships in the Yangtsze River and those outside the mouth of the river.

(4) Central China Area including Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, and Hupeh with Wuhan as its centre.

Our principal task in this area is to disarm the Japanese warships, to confiscate Japanese property, restore Japanese concessions to China, and eliminate the Japanese influence in the Yangtsze valley.

(5) Southern Area including Fokien, Kwantung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kweichow with Amoy as its centre.

The Japanese are making energetic efforts to seize this area, especially Fokien, which they intend to turn into a principal base for invading South China and for military operations in the coming Pacific war.

Our principal task in this area is to annihilate the Japanese fleet at Foochow and Amoy, restore to China the Japanese concessions, and concentrate all forces to defend Foochow, Amoy, and the coast.

(6) North Western Area including Szechuan, Chinghai, Tibet, Sikong, and Sinkiang, with Chengtu as its centre.

Our principal task there is to eliminate the Japanese influence in Szechuen and Sinkiang and to work in conjunction with the Central Area in the removal of the Japanese influence from the districts along the upper and middle Yangtze.

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Preparations for war against Japan.

- (1) Dispatch all the naval, land and air forces, policemen, volunteers, and armed masses to the front line at various places in accordance with the tactics of war.
- (2) Organize at various places armed labour and peasant picketing corps, rear-guards, traitors annihilation corps, and reserve units to preserve peace and order in the rear.
- (3) Concentrate all labour for the manufacture of military supplies and the maintenance of communications and transportation; engage unemployed workers in productive industry; restore land to bankrupt farmers and refugees to enable them to raise food stuff and raw materials for manufacturing military supplies.
- (4) Give military training to students, peasants, shop assistants, teachers and free traders and organise them into volunteer armies, anti-Japanese reserve units, and dare-to-die corps, to be sent to the front to reinforce the regular troops.
- (5) Organize the masses into active fighting units, propaganda parties, parties to collect contributions, Red Cross parties, transportation and communication parties, parties to comfort soldiers at the front, as well as parties to disturb the enemies' rear and to spy out military intelligence.
- (6) Propagate the significance of war against Japan through the medium of theatres, radio broadcasting

stations, the press, and public resorts.

(7) Turn all schools into "anti-Japanese war educational institutions." All Chinese citizens, despite their nativity, age, sex and profession, etc., can join these institutions freely to acquire the necessary knowledge relating to war against Japan. All scientists, professors, educationalists and teachers should be mobilized to participate in an anti-Japanese war.

(8) Seize the firearms imported by the Nanking Government for the purpose of arming the masses to fight the Japanese.

(9) Being unable to secure at once the necessary modern firearms, let us start uprisings with weapons of the primitive age such as knives ~~maxx~~ and native guns etc., with the object of seizing firearms from the troops and policemen engaged in suppressing anti-Japanese movements.

(10) Get into touch with all volunteers, bandits, Red Spear Societies, etc., and reorganize them into anti-Japanese forces.

(11) Direct and assist the peasants and refugees in their struggles, such as seizing food provisions and demanding relief, etc. and arm them in order to enable them to participate in anti-Japanese guerilla warfare.

(12) Give military and political education to all armed forces of the people so as to enable them to realize the importance of the war against Japan and to carry out effective resistance against Japanese invasions.

Financial Resources for War Against Japan

(1) Confiscate all property belonging to Japanese imperialists in China.

(2) Stop the repayment of Japanese loans.

- (3) Confiscate all property belonging to traitors.
- (4) Collect contributions within and without the country.
- (5) Enforce progressive income tax.

Preparatory Committee of the  
Chinese People's Armed Self-  
Defence Committee.

1.1

List of literature seized at No.21 Lhseng Hsing Li, Pingliang  
Road during the night of June 21, 1938.

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- 1) Periodical entitled "Political Weekly", issue No.6, dated March 4, 1938 and published by the Propaganda Department of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. ~~4500~~ 10 copies
  - 2) Periodical entitled "Political Weekly", issue No.7, dated May 15, 1938, and published by the Propaganda Department of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. ~~3500~~ 55 copies
  - 3) Periodical entitled "Political Weekly", issue No.8, dated May 22, 1938, and published by the Propaganda Department of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. ~~4500~~ 45 copies
  - 4) Periodical entitled "Political Weekly", supplementary issue, dated June 17, 1938, and published by the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. It bears on the North China Problem. 20 copies
  - 5) Booklet entitled "Brief Account of the May 30th Incident". It contains an account of the Incident and articles on the 10th anniversary of the Incident. 60 copies
  - 6) Pamphlet entitled "Manifesto bearing on the 3rd Anniversary of the January 28 Incident". It purports to emanate from the Preparatory Committee of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. 25 copies
  - 7) Booklet entitled "Propaganda Matter", issue No.1. one copy
  - 8) Pamphlet entitled "Manifesto on the anniversaries of the May 7th and May 9th Incidents", dated May 7, 1938 and it purports to emanate from the Preparatory Committee of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. 10 copies
  - 9) Pamphlet entitled "Manifesto of the Preparatory Office of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People, bearing on the 16th anniversary of the May 4 Movement." 150 copies
  - 10) Pamphlet entitled "Letter to people on the occasion of the May 1 Labour Day" and it purports to emanate from the Preparatory Office of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. 40 copies
  - 11) Leaflet entitled "Urgent Manifesto opposing the occupation of North China by the Japanese Imperialists," purporting to emanate from the Preparatory Office of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. 100 copies

- 12) Pamphlet entitled "Manifesto of the Preparatory Office of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People, bearing on the 10th anniversary of the May 30th Incident", dated May 30, 1935. 8 copies
- 13) Pamphlet entitled "General Principles of Propaganda on the 10th anniversary of the May 30th Incident. It purports to emanate from the Preparatory Office of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. 25 copies
- 14) Pamphlet entitled "Manifesto of the Preparatory Office of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People, bearing on the 7th anniversary of the May 3rd Tragedy", dated May 3, 1935. 20 copies
- 15) Pamphlet entitled "General Principles for Propaganda on the occasion of the 7th Anniversary of the May 3rd Incident", purporting to emanate from the Preparatory Committee of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People", dated April 30, 1935. 20 copies
- 16) Pamphlet entitled "General Principles of Propaganda on the 16th anniversary of the May 4th Movement Day", dated April 30, 1935, and purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Armed Self Defence Committee of the Chinese People. 20 copies
- 17) Blank investigation form. 10 sheets
- 18) Book entitled "Comment on the Present Situation in Germany". 1 copy
- 19) Book entitled "Hitler's Solution of the Unemployment Problem". 1 copy
- 20) Book entitled "Revolutionary Crisis, Fascism and Warfare". 1 copy
- 21) Book entitled "Revolutionary Struggle of the Japanese Labouring Classes". 1 copy

Found in a basket

- 22) Handbill: "Second Manifesto in connection with the coup d'etat in Fukien," purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dated 26.1.34. 50 copies
- 23) Handbill: "Manifesto of the Second Congress of Soviet representatives", purporting to emanate from the Chinese Soviet Government, dated January, 1934. 50 copies
- 24) Handbill: "Manifesto in connection with the 3rd Anniversary of the January 28 Incident (Sino-Japanse Conflict in Shanghai)", purporting to emanate from the Preparatory Office of the Chinese People's Armed Self Defence Association, dated 20.1.35. 40 copies
- 25) Handbill: "Manifesto in connection with the 7th Anniversary of the Tsinan Incident", purporting to emanate from the Preparatory Office of the Chinese People's Armed Self Defence Association, dated 3.5.35. 100 copies
- 26) Booklet: "General Principles of Anti-Japanese War", purporting to emanate from the Preparatory Office of the Chinese People's Armed Self Defence Association. 13 copies
- 27) Booklet: "Propaganda Material", issue No. 1, containing a lengthy article of an anti-imperialist nature. 25 copies
- 28) Booklet: "Support the Soviet" 4 copies
- 29) Handbill: containing slogans relating to the anniversary of the Unemployment Day of Feb. 25, purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dated 19.2.34. 20 copies
- 30) Handbill: "Manifesto in connection with the Anniversary of the Unemployment Day", purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dated Feb. 19, 1934. 3 copies
- 31) Handbill: "Support the strike of the Kailan Miners", dated 29.1.34, purporting to emanate from the All China Labour Federation. 8 copies
- 32) Cartoon entitled "Revolutionary Pictorial News", issue No. 1, dated Jan., 1934, urging workers to join Red Labour Unions. 4 copies
- 33) "Victory News", issue No. 9, dated 1.2.34, containing news of victories alleged to have been won by Red Armies. 12 copies
- 34) Issue No. 6. 8 copies
- 35) Issue No. 35 (dated 17.2.34) 2 copies
- 36) Receipt books (mauled). 10 copies

- 37) Booklet "The Progress Weekly", dated July, 1934, advocating anti-war movement. 20 copies
- 38) Booklet "Armed Self Defence", issue No. 1, dated 13.8.34, containing articles of an anti-Japanese nature. 6 copies
- 39) "Red Flag", issue No. 64, dated March 1, 1934. 2 copies

Books

- 40) "State and Lenin" 1 copy
- 41) "War Tactics of the Proletarian Classes" 1 copy
- 42) "Proletarian literature" 1 copy
- 43) "The Economic Principles of Marx." 1 copy
- 44) "From Feb. Revolution to October Revolution" 1 copy
- 45) "History of Social Movements." 1 copy
- 46) "Outline of Capital." 1 copy
- 47) "A Treatise on Social Science." 1 copy
- 48) "The Anti-War Special Issue". 1 copy

List of literature found in possession  
of 1st accused Kyung Yih Zung on June 26, 1936.

- 1) A few pieces of crayon (for chalking slogans?)
- 2) Handbill entitled "Urgent manifesto of the Preparatory Office of the Chinese People's Armed Self Defence Association to oppose the occupation of North China by the Japanese Imperialists," dated June 3, 1936, urging the people to support the anti-Japanese vanguards of the Chinese Red Armies, hold demonstrations and organize anti-Japanese volunteers to protect North China by force of arms. 60 copies CONFISCATED
- 3) Handbill entitled "Manifesto of the Preparatory Office of the Chinese People's Armed Self Defense Association in connection with the 10th anniversary of the inauguration of the Association", dated June 16, 1936, urging the people to carry out armed resistance against Japanese invasions and to support the anti-Japanese vanguards of Red Armies. 12 copies

List of Communist literature found in the home  
of 2nd accused Tsz Yeo Keng, 300 Meichow Road,  
after arrest by the Municipal Police at 10 p.m.  
June 26, 1935, on Hollywood Road near Lay Roads.

- 1) Booklet entitled "General Principles of Anti-Japanese Warfare." One copy
- 2) Booklet entitled "Political Weekly", issue No. 7, dated May 15, 1935, purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Preparatory Office of the Chinese People's Armed Self Defense Society, containing articles of anti-Government and pro-Soviet nature. One copy
- 3) Booklet entitled "The Vee Ming Monthly", issue No. 1, dated October 15, 1934, containing articles of the usual anti-Imperialist nature. One copy
- 4) Booklet entitled "Friendly News", Issue No. 1, dated April 1, 1935, containing articles dealing with the "action of Sung Sin No. 7 Mill" and the relief of farming districts, etc. One copy
- 5) Booklet entitled "Small Employees", issue No. 3, dated January 5, 1935, containing articles of an anti-imperialist nature. One copy
- 6) Booklet entitled "Small Employees", issue No. 4, dated Feb. 5, 1935. One copy

List of Literature seized at 300 Meichow road  
during the night of June 26, 1935. Property of  
lst accused Kwing Yih Chung.

- 1) Book entitled "How to develop the organization  
of the Communist Party", (translation from  
Japanese). One copy
- 2) Periodical entitled "Political Weekly",  
issue No. 8, dated May 22, 1935, purporting  
to emanate from the Propaganda Department  
of the Preparatory Office of the Chinese  
"Soviet" Anti-Japan Defense Association,  
containing articles of anti-Government,  
anti-Japanese and pro-Soviet nature. Night copies
- 3) Communist mosquito newspaper entitled  
"The Truth of the Youth", issue No. 78,  
dated Jan. 17, 1935, containing articles  
dealing with the anniversary of the  
death of Lenin and Luxemburg, etc. One copy
- 4) Communist mosquito newspaper entitled  
"The Truth of the Youth", issue No. 80,  
dated Jan. 31, 1935, containing articles  
labour disputes took place at the end  
of 1934. One copy
- 5) Booklet entitled "General Principles of  
Anti-Japanese Warfare." One copy

Books

- 6) "Life of Marx" One copy
- 7) "General Principles of Political Economy." One copy
- 8) "Marx: Remarks on Economy." One copy
- 9) "System of Social Science." One copy

Photos

- 10) six photographs of male individuals and  
negatives.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

6808  
Date 27/6/35

"D" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Writ of Detention  
Misc. No. 245/35.

Yulin Road Police Station.  
June 26, 1935.

Diary Number:— 2. Nature of Offence:— Communist.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	5.30 a.m. 26-6-35.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	663 Yulin Road
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### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### Further to Writ of Detention Misc. 245/35.

At 5.30 a.m. 26-6-35, C.B.Cs. 181 and 218 who had been placed inside the General Alloy & Die Casting Works, 663 Yulin Road to wait the return of the man Ning Foo Ting (任富庭) succeeded in arresting him at that address. At the time of arrest Ning was found to be in possession of a number of Anti-Japanese and Communistic pamphlets. He states they were given to him by Chin Yieh Zung (金義忠) 1st accused, on the 24-6-35. A piece of black charcoal was also found in his pocket. A visit was then paid to his home, No. 21 Loong Hsing Lee, (龍興里) Pingliang Road, when a search of his room revealed a large quantity of communistic and anti-Japanese literature. He states that this is the property of the 1st accused.

D.S.Jones of the S 2. attended and the literature seized has been taken away by him for examination.

Ning will appear before the Court on the morning of the 27-6-35, when his detention will be asked for further enquiries.

27 JUNE 1935

JK 26  
S. B. I.C. 6

S. B. O. 35\*

O. C. Special Branch.

J. Hamill.  
D. S. 12.

Ning Foo Ding

Ningpo

10.15 a.m.

26th June

D. S. Jones

Clerk Hui Jit San

My name is Ning Foo Ding (宁富定), age 21 years, born at Ningpo. My father, who was formerly a teacher at Ningpo died about 17 years ago, while my mother who is still living, resides with relatives at the Went Gate, Ningpo.

At the age of 7 I began to attend the 3rd Primary School at Ningpo. I studied at this school for 6 years and afterwards remained at home for 2 years without employment. I then came to Shanghai at the age of 15 years and was apprenticed to the Sen Tan (全成) Piece Goods Shop, Rue du Consulat, near Route Rue. I was there three years after which I got a job as accountant at the General Metal Works, East Broadway Road, (now at Yulin Road) where I am still employed. During the last six weeks I have resided at No. 21 Hsing Loong Li (兴隆里), Pingling Road.

I have a friend named Ching (金) who visits me about once a week. Ching last called on me on the night of the 24th of June. He brought a number of anti-Japanese and pro-communistic handbills which he left, instructing me to distribute them in Liayang Road at 9 a.m. the following night. I have distributed these pamphlets before, three times in May and June this year, once in Wayside Road and twice in Liayang Road. Ching gave me no money for this work. He persuaded me to do it from patriotic motives, as the pamphlets were anti-Japanese. The other literature found in my room was

left there by Ching. I don't know what it consisted of.

For my work as accountant at the Metal Works I received \$16 a month. I receive nothing from any other source. I am not a communist. I joined the National Salvation Group about 2 months ago. Ching belonged to same Party. I do not know where Ching lives as he never told me. Although Ching did not pay me for my work on behalf of the National Salvation Group he paid \$4.80 towards the monthly rent of my room, this sum representing half the monthly rental.

No. D

Date: 1933/6/25

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. 1150.341/33.  
rit of Detention.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

\*P\* Division

Yulin Head. Police Station.  
1933-6-25 19

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	(1) Chin Yich Hung (金易衡) 19, Szechow, S/Accountant, 300 Meichow Road. (2) Tsou Yau Hung (朱耀根) 18, Wusih, S/Coolie, 300 Meichow Rd.
Arrested by	C.P.C. 1098 & 2927.
Date and place where arrest took place.	25-6-33 Hochien Road near Lay Road.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)	<p><u>Application for a rit of Detention.</u></p> <p>At 10-20pm 25-6-33, C.P.C.'s 1098 &amp; 2927 brought me the above two men to the station, they having arrested them at 10pm even date, on Hochien Road near Lay Road, for being in possession of a number of hand bills of a Communistic &amp; anti-Japanese nature. It appears that the C.P.C.'s first noticed the two men on Lay Road near Hochien Road, the 1st named carrying a bundle of pamphlets in his hand. The C.P.C. is watched him and saw him give a number of pamphlets to the 2nd named, who threw them into a cigarette shop, situated at No. 18 Hochien Road. The C.P.C.'s then ran after them and arrested them. The 1st named was also found in possession of a number of pieces of chalk.</p> <p>Accused by C.P.C.'s 220 &amp; 277 and the undersigned, the 1st named stated that the pamphlets were given to him to distribute by one Ning Foo Ling (宁富廷) 220, Ningpo, S/coolie, at 6-30pm even date at Pingliang &amp; Lay Roads corner.</p> <p>Queried re the whereabouts of Ning, the 1st named stated that this man was employed in the General Alloy &amp; Die Casting Works, 663 Yulin Head. A visit was paid to this place, where it was learned that Ning was employed.</p>
Name of investigating officer.	C.P.C. 1098 & 2927.
Initials of Senior Detective.	P.T.O.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

• CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.  
.....Police Station.  
.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

there, but did not sleep in the factory and his home address was unknown. Detectives have been placed in the factory to await Ning returning to work on the 26-6-35.

Both named men are employed in the Tah Tong (大東) Rubber Factory, 300 Meichow Road, and both sleep on the premises. A visit was paid to their quarters, and in and on top of a chest of drawers used by the 1st named was found a number of books and pamphlets of a Communistic nature and in a suitcase belonging to the 2nd named was found some communistic pamphlets. These books are under investigation by D.S. Moore of S. 2, who was informed of the arrests.

*Mr*  
*D.S. Jones*  
Both named will appear before the Court on the morning of the 26-6-35 on a Writ of Detention, when their detention will be asked for further enquiries.

*See remarks of  
D.C. (2B). / S.A.S.  
Duke should contact  
you soon to be able  
to take over the case  
then you go no  
short leave.*

*JK*  
S. D. I. 16/6

*J. L. Lewis*  
D.S. 12

*S. D. O. "D"*  
*Please go into this  
case more thoroughly  
officer of the Special Branch and report again. It is  
very necessary that we should get  
all information available about  
the parties behind the spreading of  
anti-Japanese propaganda. The work of  
the C.P. should be made the subject  
of a recommendation when the case  
is over. Inform  
Japanese authorities.*

*JK*  
26 JUNE 1935

*Chinese Authorities  
informed ten  
2/6*

List of Communistic literature seized in the possession of Kying Yih Zung ( 金一忠 ) at the time of his arrest by the Municipal Police at 10 p.m.

June 25, 1935 on Hochen Road near Lay Read.

- 1) Urgent manifesto purporting to emanate from the Preparatory Committee of the Chinese People Armed Self-Defence Committee to oppose the occupation of North China by the Japanese Imperialists. Advocates the Chinese people to declare a general strike and to hold demonstrations in support ~~for~~ of the People's Armed Self-Defence Movement, and to welcome the Anti-Japanese Vanguard of the Red Army to fight the Japanese in the North.

50 copies.

- 2) Manifesto purporting to emanate from the Preparatory Committee of the Chinese People Armed Self-Defence Committee on the 30th Anniversary of the Shanghai Incident. It concludes with the slogans as follows:-
  - a) Welcome the Anti-Japanese Vanguard of the Red Army in its anti-Japanese campaign in the North!
  - b) Declares a general strike and hold street demonstrations!
  - c) Overthrew the Japanese Imperialists!

50 copies.

Kying Yih Zung (金英忠)

Soochow

C.S.I. Moore

Yulin Rd Sta

26.6.35

L.I.Kuh Pa-han

My name is Kying Yih Zung (金英忠), age 19, native of Soochow. Between the age of 7 and 15, I studied in a private school in my native country at Chao Meng (朝孟), Soochow. I was then apprenticed to the Thak Peong Zing (大利興) piece goods shop, Rue du Consulat, French Concession, until three years ago when the shop closed owing to business depression.

In May 1932 I was employed as an apprentice in the Anhwei Bank, Tientsin Road, where I worked in that capacity for one year.

In July 1933 I was employed as a workman in the Lai Tung (大東) Rubber Over-shoe Factory, 300 Mei chow Road, earning \$24 wages per month. I have been working there ever since. I live in the factory.

At about 6 pm June 25 a fellow-worker named Tsu Hyi Meng (朱希孟) gave me a bundle of handbills (about 200) on the Pingliang Road Bridge and asked me to distribute them to shops in the vicinity of Pingliang and Hochien Roads. He did not promise me any remuneration as it is a patriotic movement. I then asked another fellow-worker named Tsu Yao Keng (朱耀卿) to assist me in the distribution of the handbills. While doing so, we were noticed by C.P.Cs 1098 and 2937 who arrested us on Hochien Road near Lay Road and brought us to the Police Station.

I have been a member of the Chinese People's Armed Self-Defence Committee since December 1934 through the introduction of a former school-mate named Ywing Yu Ding (吳玉鼎) who is working in the Tung Peong (同興) Metal Works, Shanghai Road, but he has not yet informed me of the address of that Committee. I do not know what happened next. I am not a Communist but as I mentioned before I am a member of the Chinese People's Armed Self-Defence Committee.